

## NON-COMS. OF 25TH INFANTRY MUST STAY HERE

Plan to Transfer With Men on  
Mainland Held Up For  
the Present

### 24TH INFANTRY REMAINS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Trouble on Mexican Border  
Stops Transfer of Mobile  
Troops

Non-coms of the 25th Infantry who were enroute on getting back to the mainland under the provisions of the three-year tour and the transfer plan, are likely to stay here, or hereabouts for a while after all. They are entitled to go, but have no place to go to. In short, they are very much up against it.

The reason for this state of affairs is that the transfer of the 25th Infantry from the Philippines to the continental United States has been held up. The 24th is the only other colored infantry outfit and until it gets back to the mainland, men of the 25th will have no one to trade places with.

By direction of the secretary of war all orders for the relief of regiments in the Philippines were suspended on June 11. This means that the 4th and 8th Cavalry and 24th Infantry will not be brought back from the islands as previously announced nor will the 15th Cavalry, 9th Cavalry, or 24th Infantry be sent to the Philippines as previously ordered. It is also possible that orders for the relief of officers from the islands under the two years Philippine service law may be suspended. The time for final action on these orders will not be until October, and on this account these orders will not be in effect until that time. Telegrams suspending the orders previously issued to officers and commanders of regiments were sent on June 10 and 11 by the war department.

The orders for the mobile troops were suspended upon request of Gen. Funston. Trouble is being experienced by the American Red Cross in sending supplies across the Mexican border for relief of Mexican sufferers, and it is possible that it will be necessary to send troops across the border to guard Red Cross relief parties. Under such conditions it is deemed unwise to remove any troops from the border. It is possible that additional troops now stationed in the United States may be sent to the border, where the situation was never more serious than now.

Orders for the movement of Coast Artillery troops will be carried out as published. The 4th and 36th Companies from Fort Mott; 17th, Fort Washington; 11th, Fort Dade, and 33d, Fort Columbia, will sail for the Philippines on August 5 transport.

## 2ND INFANTRY TO LOSE MANY OF ITS VETS.

Old Timers Will Be Parted From  
Regiment by Colonial Service Scheme

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence) PORT SHAFTER, June 26.—In pursuance of the plan of the War Department to limit the tour of duty of enlisted men on foreign service and in Hawaii to three years, the 2d Infantry will lose many of its most valuable men who will be transferred to other regiments in the United States. The places vacated by the non-commissioned officers will be taken by men of the same rank from regiments in the states and as far as that goes there will be no loss of efficiency in the regiment, but there will be a loss to the regiment in men who have served a score or more of years in its ranks, who have fought over Cuban swamps and Filipino jungles with it, who have been wounded defending its name and standard and have lain wounded on fever laden battlefields for days and nights that its honor might be upheld.

This is what the regiment loses. It may not be felt in Washington, but it must be felt by everyone attached, body and soul, to it and who have been for the best and most glorious part of their lives. No one seems to know who was responsible for this scheme of colonialization of regiments, which results in the wiping out of all esprit de corps and smears out the memories of those who would serve with it always, but it is fairly safe to assume that he never had command

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## The Awkward Squad in Our Next War



## HALF A BILLION DOLLARS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE?

By COL. ROBERT M. THOMPSON  
Annapolis '63  
Chairman Executive Committee  
Navy League.

(From Advance Copy of July Issue,  
"Seven Seas" Magazine, the publication  
of the Navy League of the  
U. S.)

A distinguished gentleman in Boston, commenting upon the request of the Navy League that the Congress be called in extra session to provide for the issue of bonds for \$500,000,000, the proceeds to be applied in the providing of a navy and military establishment adequate for the national defense, said that, while admitting that the army and navy, as at the present existing, were not adequate to the needs of the country, and that while further provision should be made, yet expressed the hope that the extravagant demands of the Navy League should not be considered, and that some sensible counsel should prevail. This gentleman's stand illustrates an unhappy state of mind, which unfortunately is too common at present.

Lack of imagination and lack of accurate knowledge make many men instinctively oppose what seems to them to be large and unnecessary expenditure. All, from the president to the secretary of the navy down, admit that our navy at present is not adequate for the defense of the United States. Expert information can certainly be obtained to determine what is adequate. We, for years, have had such technical information furnished by the general board of the navy, and it is easy for any trained

of a regiment whose standard staff was a mass of silver rings, each ring a wreath of glory to not one but scores of its brave heroes who died on the field of honor in the shadow of its silken guidon, with the murmur of "Annie Laurie," their regimental battle song, as their heavenly "Aloha." There are some of the old timers, however, who have chosen to remain with it, but many will be leaving on the October transport.

The roster shows the following names of old 2d Infantrymen who came over with it:—  
Regimental Staff—Regimental Sergeant James H. Mullins, Regimental Q. M. Sergeant Ernest W. Ely, Regimental Commissary Sergeant Lee Cohen, Regimental Color Sergeant George B. Stutzman, Regimental Color Sergeant Thomas Clarkson, Battalion Sergeant Major Anthony Potesky, Battalion Sergeant Harry J. Burns, Chief Musician Albert Jacobson.

Company A—1st Sergeant Thomas T. Harrison, Sergeant Hosea Tifford and Sergeant Robert J. Barr.

Company B—1st Sergeant E. D. Calhoun, Sergeant Kimbrell.

Company C—Sergeants William A. Reagan, Michael B. Metzger, Oscey P. Kyle.

Company D—1st Sergeant James L. Leyden, Q. M. Sergeant Charles Bengel, Sergeant Charles T. Peck.

Company E—1st Sergeant Lucius A. Miller, Q. M. Sergeant John J. Duffy.

Company G—1st Sergeant Walter Christensen, Sergeant Nealey C. Henaley, Artificer Harry B. Histe.

Company H—1st Sergeant Herman Minder, Q. M. Sergeant Clayborne F. Kearney.

Company I—1st Sergeant Albert G. Hess, Q. M. Sergeant Philip L. Fischer, Sergeants Harry Hainsey and Augustus T. Bates.

Company K—1st Sergeant Victor Whitaker, Sergeants Alfred Florence, Lewis Abbott, Alexander Clarkson, Roy Gilmore.

Company L—1st Sergeant Orin H. Riddle, Sergeant Frederick Bush.

Company M—Q. M. Sergeant John R. O'Keefe, Sergeant Bruno Hayne.

Machine Gun Company—Sergeant Joseph Leighton, Sergeant Alfred Henry.

In addition to these non-commissioned officers, there are many privates of long and faithful service in the regiment whose transfer will be a distinct loss.

Private Hartman of Company H has the distinction of being the oldest veteran in point of years and service, having served over twenty-three years continuously in this company, was severely wounded twice in Cuba and has been on duty every minute of his time except while laid up with wounds.

Most of Hartman's service has been as a sergeant, but he prefers the duties of private, though known in the regiment as Sergeant Hartman.

Col. Count Peter Bencendorff, son of the Russian ambassador to England, was killed in action near Kovno.

officer, by comparing our navy with other leading navies of the world, to determine exactly what we need to make our navy capable of holding the sea in any emergency. A navy that, in time of war, must hide itself behind fortifications or mines, is of no use. Every dollar that is spent upon it is money wasted. Clearly, therefore, in order that our expenditures may be justified, we should, at once, as quickly as possible, put our navy in shape to give us what we are paying for: that is, safety from invasion.

Now, of course, it will be impossible for us to spend \$500,000,000 in a year or in two years, but by having a definite plan, the ability to make contracts covering the entire increase needed, great economies can be effected. The effect of our present system is that the contractors who work for the government never know positively whether the contract they are working on will be their last employment or not. Necessarily, therefore, they must provide for large profits as to speedily write off the cost of their works; otherwise they will be wasting their capital.

Now, what does our navy need to make it adequate? First, it must have battle cruisers like the British "Queen Elizabeth." It must have more scout cruisers, more destroyers, more submarines and aeroplanes. Before all, it must have more men to train and more officers to train them. None of these can be improvised.

Admiral Fiske's statement that five years would be required to make our navy adequate was based upon accurate knowledge, and every day that we waste in beginning our prepara-

tion is one day added to our danger limit.

The enlistment of trained men can begin at once. The Naval Academy, which is now working at only about seventy per cent of its capacity, can at once be brought up to its full capacity and more officers provided. The new machinery that has been created to supply war material for the Allies can be used to provide reserve guns and ammunition, which we do not have now, and which we will not be able to provide if war were sprung upon us suddenly. For heaven's sake, let us learn something from the example of others. The pitiable condition in which Britain finds herself ought not to be lessened enough, and it ought not to be necessary for us to go through the same painful experience if war should be forced upon us.

The experts of the army and the navy have been telling Congress and the people for years just what our condition is and nobody has paid attention to them. The late maneuvers have startled the people a little, but very few comprehend what they mean. Yet it was clearly demonstrated that the attacking fleet, based upon conditions which could be duplicated by a European fleet, and not the greatest, forced a landing of her transports and would, in war, have inevitably destroyed our fleet. Not that our fleet would not have made a magnificent showing; not that officers and men would not have proved themselves heroes and derring, but simply because the machinery, which is the great factor of the present day, would inevitably have crushed out the weaker and less efficient fleet.

## EXPECT THOUSANDS TO CONFER ON NATIONAL DEFENSE PROBLEM

Governors, Mayors, Army and  
Navy Men, Editors and Veterans Invited to Meeting

By C. S. ALBERT.

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence) WASHINGTON, June 11.—Formal announcement has been made here that the National Defense League has called a conference on national defense, to be held in Washington, October 4-7, immediately following the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment.

While the conference will be held under auspices of the National Defense League, it will not only be a convention of the league but a great gathering of representative citizens, from every state in the Union, who will consider the measures to be taken to put the United States in a military and naval position where it will be able to maintain its dignity and security.

Letters of invitation to attend the National Defense Conference are being sent out by the League to governors of all states, members of all state legislatures, all members of congress, 5000 mayors of cities, members of 2000 commercial organizations, editors of the 2500 daily newspapers of the country, adjutant generals and officers of the National Guard and the army and navy, commanding officers of camps of the Grand Army of the Republic, United States Spanish War Veterans, Army and Navy Union, veterans of foreign wars, officials of all patriotic organizations, the Boy Scouts, the National Rifle Association, women's patriotic organizations, members

of the Navy League, the Army League, and other defense associations. At the National Defense Conference will be considered just what must be done by congress, state legislatures, commercial organizations, and citizens generally to better prepare the United States for national defense. The present unpreparedness will be considered from every viewpoint, and a movement will be started for a greater army, a larger navy, and an increased and more efficient National Guard.

A large number of Grand Army veterans who attend the encampment will remain in Washington to participate in the National Defense Conference.

The program now being arranged, which will last four days, will include some of the greatest men and speakers of national fame in the United States. Many prominent men have already accepted invitations to speak at the conference. The speaker's program, to be announced later, will include cabinet officers, governors, senators, representatives, army and navy officers and leading men of the country in every walk of life. Representative Julius Kahn of California, chairman of the League, and Senator Robert F. Brunsard of Louisiana, vice chairman, will preside at the conference.

Assurances have been given that the railroads will arrange special rates for the conference and the Washington Hotel Men's Association has promised reasonable hotel rates.

The committee to have charge of details of the conference is now being organized by Col. D. L. Rice, publisher of the National Tribune, and Winfield Jones, secretary of the National Defense League.

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF ARMY LIFE

The following anecdote was told by an old-timer recently, who claims to have been an eye and ear witness:

Pvt. Hawkins, from down in the country ways, arrived at Fort J— with a bunch of recruits in January, and enjoyed the bright lights of the nearby city to such an extent that much of his service for the first few months was done in the guard-house.

Late in the fall Ma decided to go and visit her soldier boy. The trip was a long one and, to cover the expense, Pa had to dispose of a heifer. Ma arrived in the post on about the only day in her son's military career that he was not followed by a sentry, and was shown the sights by her son, from

the corral to the bean pot. While standing near the barracks a group of soldiers assembled near to give Ma the "once over" and to see if she would flirt, as soldiers do. Ma was very much puzzled to know the meaning of all the stripes on the soldiers' arms (chevrons), so son explained.

"You see that fellow with the one stripe?" pointing to a lance-jack. "Well, he has been in the mill once; that other fellow with two stripes has been in twice and the guy standing alongside of him has been in three times." Ma said, "What does that one mean?" pointing to the top sergeant, and son explained that the little

## CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION FOR THE ARMY

Secretary Garrison Working  
Along New Lines and Nation  
is at Last Awakening

By C. S. ALBERT.

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence) WASHINGTON, June 11.—Secretary of War Garrison is prepared to submit to Congress a plan for reorganization of the army at any time if Congress should be called into extra session.

The secretary has indicated that the plan is sufficiently broad and comprehensive to enable the legislative branch to build a law on it without difficulty.

Secretary Garrison has for weeks been working out a plan along with the general staff.

Although it is the purpose to submit this to leaders in Congress next fall, it can be whipped into shape on a few hours' notice if it becomes necessary.

"One of the greatest problems for Congress to settle at its next session," says Representative Deakes, democrat, of Michigan, "is the question of national defense. It will not do simply to increase the regular army. A regular army increased to an efficient size would entail a burden of taxation too heavy to be borne by a nation which does not favor militarism. As along most other lines, there has been no constructive military legislation for many years. What the United States needs is a new system of providing a trained citizen soldiery which can be mobilized quickly enough and be large enough to furnish effective defense in case of need. The problem for the coming Congress is to furnish such a system. It means entirely new constructive military legislation of the greatest importance to the country."

"I am of the opinion that the work Secretary Garrison is now engaged upon will prove of inestimable value to the country and that his recommendations to the next Congress will receive the closest attention of its members. For myself, I believe he is working along the correct lines. The country is waking up to the question. What we need now is not a patching up of old laws, but constructive legislation along lines which will give us a system of defense not dependent upon an inadequate number of hired soldiers and which will also inculcate the patriotism which will cause our citizens to feel that they themselves must defend our country from attack and that they must possess the requisite knowledge to perform their duty to their country."

With the nation prepared, we shall be safe from attack. This is a problem we must face, and I believe the next Congress will face it. The last Congress was a constructive one. I think the next will be, and the complications of the European war teach us that our military defense needs overhauling and constructive legislation of the highest order. Secretary Garrison's work will bear fruit in legislation."



Record firing will be continued on the Fort Shafter range tomorrow. It is planned to put about 50 men through the entire course.

There was a large attendance last night at the post graduate school for officers, postponed from the preceding week. An interesting map problem was fought out between the Reds and the Blues.

The newly organized band of the 1st Infantry, N. G. H., is developing fast, and there is a general desire expressed to hear it in a concert program. It is probable that such a concert will be given in the near future.

The rifle team when finally selected for the national match will have the best ammunition procurable for preliminary practice. Word has been received that 15,000 rounds of specially manufactured ammunition will be available for practice by the team before it leaves for Jacksonville.

According to present plans, the rifle team of the National Guard of Hawaii will leave here in the Matsonia Sept. 22. This will allow a stopover of several days in San Francisco. Capt. A. W. Neely, ordnance department, the team coach, does not believe in an unbroken steamer and train journey. He figures that the men will be in better condition if they have about three or four days in San Francisco to work off some of the surplus "cats" that they are likely to annex on shipboard.

dot represented a period and the next time he gets in the mill they are going to kick him out.

Ma left that evening for the old home very much wiser in a military way, and before leaving gave son a coin. Pvt. Hawkins joined Pa and Ma on the farm three months later, as he had grown tired of the service and had the serious misfortune to lose his excellent discharge en route.

Capt. J— decided to improve the company mess by raising his own hogs, and made arrangements to get them from a farmer in the neighborhood of Fort B—.

The hogs arrived and were placed in a pen, but there seemed to be no one in the company

who knew the slightest thing about the care and feeding of the animals. The captain remembered that he had a young recruit by the name of Davidson, the son of a farmer, who should know something about such work, so he sent for him.

Capt. J— explained the predicament the company was in to Davidson and asked him if he could take care of the hogs. A grin came over Davidson's face as he replied in his "lisp." "Yeth, thir, Cap. I kin; I wuth jess ralthed up with pigth."

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